TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,)or less.	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Jne square, or less,	$1 00	$3 00	$10 00
Fwo squares,	0 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices,.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865. NO. 7.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK;
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

HUNTINGDON, PA.

LETTER FROM ROBT. DALE OWEN.

Negro Suffrage and Representative Population.

THE THREE-FIFTH PRINCIPLE IN AGGRAVATED FORM.

To the President:—Sir:—From the recollections, now twenty years old, of the years when we were Congressmen together, I derive an abiding faith in your probity, your patriotism and your stern devotion to democratic principle. Suffer me to address you, and through you to the people over whom you preside, a few considerations touching a great measure of public policy. I know that it is your habit kindly to receive, if even from private and unofficial source, such honest suggestions as are of a character involving sectional harmony and the National safety.

There is an aspect of the negro suffrage question which has, I think, arrested less attention than it merits; not the aspect of right; not the question whether, in restoring to a lowly and humble race, down trodden for ages, their outraged liberty, we ought to give them a ballot to defend it; but a question more selfish, relating to our own race; one not of sentiment, but of calculation; essentially practical and of eminent importance.

Permit me, first, to recall to your notice a few facts which any one, by reference to the census of 1860 and to the Constitution can verify. The *actual* population of the States composing the Union, and their *representative* population, have hitherto differed considerably; the actual population, in 1860, being upward of thirty-one millions (31,148,047), and the representative population about twenty nine millions and a half only (29,559,273). The difference between the two is nearly one million six hundred thousand (1,594,774). See Compendium of Census, pages 131, 132.

The reason of this is apparent. In the year 1860 there were, in round numbers, four millions of slaves (3,950,531, in these States. These slaves were not estimated, in the representative population, man for man. Five of them were estimated as three; for by the Constitutional provision regulating the basis of representation, [Article 1, section 2, paragraph 3,] there was to be taken the whole number of free persons and three fifths of all other persons. Two-fifths of the "other persons" were left out. But two-fifths of four millions is one million six hundred thousand.

About two millions four hundred thousand of the slaves are to be regarded as having entered, under the last census, into the basis of representation. In other words, the white slave holding population of the South obtained a political advantage the same as that which they should have reaped by actual addition to their population of two millions four hundred thousand free persons. As under the last Census the ratio of representation was fixed at one hundred and twenty-seven thousand [Census, page 22,] the South, in virtue of that legal fiction of two millions four hundred thousand additional freemen, had eighteen members of Congress added to her representation. Her total number of representatives being eighty-four, she owed more than one fifth of that number to her slave property. It follows that if in a republican government the number of free persons be the proper basis of representation, she had upward of one fifth more political influence than her just share. Each one of her voters possessed a power [so far as the election of the President and of the House of Representatives was concerned] greater by one fifth than that of each Northern voter.

No man friendly to equal rights, even if (being a white man) he restricts the principle to persons of his own color, will offer a justification of a partition of political power so unfair as this. It was not defended, on principle, by those who assented to it. It was accepted as a necessity, or supposed necessity, in the construction, out of discordant materials, of the American Union.

We of the North have hitherto acted upon it as men under duress—our hands bound by the Constitution—as it were under protest. We preferred unequal division of power, as regards the two great sections of the Republic, to the chance of anarchy.

That was in the past. Are we, in the future, having got rid, by terrible sacrifice, of the cause of that injustice, still to tolerate the injustice itself, even in aggravated form? Doubtless, now that our hands are free, we have no such intention. Let us take heed lest we increase and perpetuate this abuse, as men often do, without intention.

Seldom, if ever, has there been imposed on any ruler a task more thickly surrounded with difficulties than that now before you, of reconstruction in the late insurrectionary States. Uncertain as we are of the sentiments and intentions of men just emerging from a humiliating defeat, little more can be done than to institute an experiment, and then wait to see what comes of it. It would be premature to lay down any settled plan from which, let events turn as they will, there is to be no departure. We are traversing unknown and treacherous seas, and must take soundings as we go. Nor should we omit the precaution of a sharp lookout for breakers ahead. It seems to me that we may expect such on the course we are pursuing.

The present experiment appears to be to leave the work of reconstructing Government in the late Rebel South to the loyal whites, or, more accurately stated, to the whites who shall have purged themselves from the crime of treason (actual or implied) so far as an oath, taken from whatever motive, can effect such purgation. Will this experiment, if it proceed unimpeded, result in the permanent exclusion of the negro from suffrage.

In proof that will, it might suffice to remember that these men have grown up in the belief—have been indoctrinated from the cradle in the conviction—that the African is a degraded race. Add that the war has brought the blacks and the whites of the south into antagonistic relations, exasperating against the former alike the rich planter, from whose mastership they fled, and the "poor whites," who always hated them, and to whom emancipation (raising despised ones to their level) is a personal affront.

But there is a motive for exclusion in this case stronger than anger, more powerful than hatred; the incentive of self aggrandizement. They who are made the judges are to be the gainers—by their own decision.

Observe the working of this thing. By the Constitution the representative population is to consist of all free persons and three fifths of all other persons. If, by next winter, slavery shall have disappeared, there will be no "other persons" in the South. Her actual population will then coincide with her representative population. She will have gained, as to Federal representation, 1,600,000. She will be entitled, not as now to 84 members, but to 94; and her votes for President will be in proportion; Congress, if it intends that the Constitutional rule shall prevail, will have to alter the apportionment so as to correspond to the new order of things.

Now, if the negro is admitted to vote, the Constitutional rule will operate justly. For then each voter in the South will have precisely the same political influence as a voter in the North. The unjust three fifth principle will have disappeared forever.

On the other hand if color be deemed cause of exclusion, then all the *political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the southern white.*

For though, by law, we may deny suffrage to the freedman, we cannot prevent his being reckoned among those free persons who constitute the basis of representation. His presence whether disfranchised or not, adds, in spite of all we can do, to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of its representatives in Congress. Now, somebody must gain by this. The gain is shared equally by every actual voter in the State. If, in any State, the number of blacks and whites is equal, and if in that State blacks are excluded from voting, then every white voter will go to the polls armed with twice the political power enjoyed by a white voter in any Northern State. But again, this is on the supposition that every white adult in the State is loyal, and therefore entitled to vote.

Are the half of all Southern male adults at this time, or will they be for years to come, more than lip loyal, if even that? I think you will not say that they are. It would surely be an extravagant calculation. If more than half the whites in ex-insurrectionary States shall *actually qualify* themselves as voters, will you not find yourself compelled to administer the Government, in the late secession portion of the Union, through the agency of its enemies? One third would be a full estimate, in my judgment, for the truly loyal.

But let us assume that two thirds of all the white male adults of the South become voters, and that they exclude from suffrage, by law or by Constitutional provision, all persons of color, what would be the political consequences under such a state of things? If, as we may roughly estimate, by destruction through war and by depletion of population through emigration to Mexico, to Europe and elsewhere, the number of whites throughout the late rebel States shall have been reduced until blacks and whites exist there in nearly equal numbers, then, in the case above supposed, each voter in these States, when he approached the ballot box during a Congressional or Presidential election would do so *wielding three times as much political influence as a voter in a Northern State.* This advantage once gained by southern whites, is it likely they will ever relinquish it?

Nor, if we disfranchise the negro, is there any escape from such consummation, except by rooting out from the Constitution the principle that the whole number of free persons shall be the basis of representation. But that principle lies at the base of all free government. We abandon republicanism itself when we discard it.

Thus it appears that the present experiment in reconstruction, if suffered to run its course, and if interpreted as I think we have just cause to fear that it will be, tends, inevitably it may be said, to bring about two results:

First. To cause the disfranchisement of the freedman. Whether we effect this directly, as by provision of law, or by a disqualifying clause in a proclamation, or whether we do it by leaving the decision to his former masters and his old enemies, matters nothing except in form and in words; the result is brought about with equal certitude in either way. Passion, prejudice, and self interest concur to produce this result.

Second. It establishes—not the odious three fifth clause, not even merely a five fifth clause—but something much worse than either. It permits the investiture of the Southern white with a preponderance of political power such as no class of men, in a democratic republic, ever enjoyed since the world began.

I do not, believe me in this, Mr. President, overlook or underrate the grave embarrassments that beset your path, turn as you will. I call to mind the overbearing influence to passion and prejudice, and I admit that when these prevail, in exaggerated form throughout a large portion of any nation, a wise ruler recognizes the fact of their existence and regulates his acts accordingly. But the sway of passion and prejudice, despotic for a season, has but a limited term of endurance, and should be treated as an evanescent thing. It is too transient and unstable to furnish basis for a comprehensive system of policy. Tenderly it should be treated, but not falsely respected, or weakly obeyed.

Mercy, God-like attribute as it is, may run riot. It is very well, by act of grace, to restore to penitent Southern insurgents their legally forfeited rights; let us be friends and fellow citizens once more, as Christianity and comity enjoin. But to suffer each of these returning Rebels, when about to cast his vote for President or for representatives of the people, to be clothed with three times as much power as is possessed by a Northern voter exercising a similar right, is, very surely, a somewhat superfluous stretch of clemency.

And what manner of men, I pray you, are those whom we propose thus to select from among their fellows—granting them political powers unknown to democracy, investing them with privileges of an oligarchical character? It is ungenerous to speak harshly of a vanquished foe, especially of one who has shown courage and constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fitly spoken. They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be born and bred under a system the most cruel and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wisest of those who have been subjected to such a surrounding have confessed its evil power. "There must doubtless," said Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, "be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part and degrading submission on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances." ("Notes," page 270.)

These are the habitual results of the system. To what incredible excesses its occasional outbursts may run we have frightful evidences daily coming before us; schemes of wholesale incendiarism, involving deaths by the thousand of women and children: schemes to poison, by the malignant virus of the yellow fever, an entire community; deliberate plans to destroy prisoners of war by insufferable hardships and slow suffering; plots, too successful, alas! to shroud a nation in mourning by assassination.

Many honorable exceptions no doubt there are, in whom native virtue resists daily temptation. Such exceptions are to be found in all communities, no matter how pernicious the surroundings. But, in deciding national questions we must be governed by the rule, not by the exceptions.

The Southern whites subdivide into three classes. The slaveholders proper, many of whom are excluded from pardon by the Proclamation of Amnesty; the "poor whites," and what may be called the yeomen of the South, of which last our country feels that her worthy President is a noble type, and of which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

If this last class, whence have come the sturdiest Union men in Secessiondom, constituted, like the mechanic in New England or the farmer of the West, a large proportion of the population, we might hope that it would leaven and redeem the extremes of society around it. But it is found sparse and in inconsiderable numbers, except, perhaps, in Eastern Tennessee and the northern portion of North Carolina. The poor whites, of whom the clay-eating pine-lander of Georgia and other Gulf States is the type, far outnumber them. Of this class Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in that wonderful book of hers, "Journal of a Residence on a Southern Plantation," gives, from personal observation, a graphic description:—"They are, I suppose" (she says), "the most degraded race of human beings claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin that can be found on the face of the earth; filthy, dirty, ignorant, brutal, proud, penniless, savages, without one of the nobler attributes that have been found occasionally allied to vices of savage nature. They own no slaves, for they are, almost without exception, abjectly poor: they will not work, for that, as they conceive, would reduce them to an equality with the abhorred negroes; they squat and steal, and starve on the outskirts of this lowest of all civilized societies, and their countenances bear witness to the squalor of their condition and the utter degradation of their natures."—*Journal*, p. 146.)

I have often encountered this class. I saw many of them last year while visiting, as a member of a Government commission, some of the Southern States. Labor degraded before their eyes has extinguished within them all respect for industry, all ambition, all honorable exertion, to improve their condition. When last I had the pleasure of seeing you at Nashville. I met there, in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to indigent persons, black and white, a notable example of this strange class. He was a Rebel deserter; a rough, dirty, uncouth specimen of humanity, tall, stout and wiry-looking, rude and abrupt in speech and bearing, and clothed in tattered homespun. In no civil tone he demanded rations. When informed that all rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth:—"What am I to do then? How am I to get home?"

"You can have no difficulty" was the reply. "It is but fifteen or eighteen hours down the river" (the Cumberland) "by steamboat to where you live. I furnished you transportation; you can work your way."

"Work my way!" (with a scowl of angry contempt.) "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and I never expect to, till my dying day."

The agent replied quietly:—"They will give you all you want to eat on board, if you help them to wood."

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath. "Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me on shore; I'd rather starve for a week than work for an hour, I don't want to live in a world that I can't make a living out of without work."

Is it for men like that, ignorant, illiterate, vicious, fit for no decent employment on earth except manual labor, and spurning *all* labor as degradation; is it in favor of such insolent swaggerers that we are to disfranchise the humble, quite, hard-working negro? Are the votes of three such men as Stanton and Seward, Sumner and Garrison, Grant and Sherman, to be neutralized by the ballot of one such worthless barbarian?

Are there not breakers ahead? To such an issue as that may not the late tentatives at reconstruction, how faithfully so ever conceived and intended for good, practically tend?

The duty of the United States to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government is as sacred as the duty to protect each of them from invasion. Is that duty duly fulfilled when, with the power of prevention in our hands, we suffer the white voter in the least loyal, the least intelligent and the least industrious section of our country to usurp a measure of political power three fold greater than in the rest of the nation a voter enjoys?

Will it be denied that we *have* the legal power in our own hands?

Unsuccessful Rebels cannot, by bits of paper called Secession ordinances, take a State out of the Union; but, by levying civil war, they can convert all the inhabitants of a State into public enemies, deprived, as such, by law, of their political rights. The United States can restore these rights; can pardon these public enemies. And we have the right to pardon on conditions; as, for example, on the condition that slavery shall cease to exist; or on the condition that none of those persons, who form the basis of representation, shall, because of color, be deprived of the right of suffrage.

If we neglect to impose the first condition, the cause of the late rebellion will continue, and will, some day, produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition, an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice toward the voters of another section. The three-fifth abuse will reappear in a giant form.

But if we suffer this, it cannot fail to produce, as slavery produced, alienations and heart-burnings. Under any plan of reconstruction involving so flagrant an injustice, it is in vain to expect harmony or permanent peace between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circumstances, a State may, by a general law applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage; as for example, to those who pay tay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective franchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the Union, as she has always been; but her people, having lost by war against the Government, their political rights, are not allowed to go on under their old Constitution and laws. They have to begin again. As Idaho, if desiring to be a State, would have to do, the people of North Carolina have to elect members of a convention, which convention has to frame a State Constitution, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection, to Congress. Now, just as Idaho, taking her first step toward State sovereignty, could not, on her own authority, begin by denying a vote in the election of members of her convention to half her free population, or if she did, would find her Constitution rejected, for that cause, by Congress, as not emanating from the whole people, so, in my judgment, ought not North Carolina, having forfeited her State rights and beginning anew as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of her free population. 361,522 out of 992,622. I hope she will not so construe her rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she does, Congress ought to reject her Constitution as authorized by a part of her people only.

But, beyond all this, we cannot safely allow the negro exemption clause to take its chance along with other possible restrictions to suffrage which a State, fully organized, may see fit to enact. *First*, because of its magnitude It is an act of ostracism by one half the free inhabitants of an entire section of country against the other half, equally free. *Secondly*, because of its character and results. It is an act of injustice by those who have assaulted the life of the nation against those who have defended the national life; an act by which we abandon to the tender mercies of the doubtfully loyal and the disguised traitor those whose loyalty has stood every test, unstained, unshaken; men ignorant and simple indeed, but whose rude fidelity never failed either the Union fugitive beset in the forest, or the Union cause imperilled on the battle field.

The decision of a matter so grave as this should be taken out of the category of those rights which a State, at her option, may grant or may withhold; because, being national in its consequences, it is national character. This is a matter for Federal interference, because, like emancipation, it is a matter involving the Federal safety.

It is because I know the frankness of your own character, Mr. President, that, at possible risk of conflicting opinions, I write to you thus frankly. It is because I am deeply impressed by the vast importance of the issues at stake that I write to you at all.

I think of our Union soldiers, the survivors of a thousand fields. I recall the last days, not of conflict, but of triumph, when Confederate arms were stacked, and Confederate paroles were given, and the Stars and Bars fell before the old flag. I remember with what fierce fury those who surrendered at last, fought throughout a four years' desperate effort to shatter into fragments that benignant Government under which, for three quarters of a century, they had enjoyed prosperity and protection. I remember all that was done and suffered and sacrificed, before, through countless discouragements and reverses, treason's plot was trampled down and the glorious ending was reached. And as, in spirits, I follow victors and vanquished from the scene of conflict, I think that never was nation more gratuitously or more foully assailed, and that never did nation owe to her deliverers from anarchy and dismemberment a deeper debt of gratitude and good will.

Then I ask myself a great question. Shall these soldiers of liberty, returning from fields of death to Northern fields of labor and of peaceful contest—of contest in which the ballot is the only weapon, and the bulletin of defeat or of victory is contained in the election returns—shall these veterans, who never flinched before military force, be overborne, with their laurels still green, by political stratagem? Their weapons of war laid aside, is the reward of these conquerors to be this, that, man to man, they shall be entitled to one-third as much influence in administering their country's Government as the opponents they conquered? Are the victors on fields of death to become the vanquished in Halls of Legislation?

It is a question which the nation cannot fail ere long to ask itself; and who can doubt what the ultimate answer will be?

May God, who, throughout the great crisis of our nation's history, overruling evil for good, has caused the wrath of man to work out His own gracious ends—directing us, without our will or agency, in paths of justice and of victory which our human wisdom was too feeble to discover—direct you also, throughout the arduous task before you, to the Just and the Right.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, June 21, 1865.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST.—AUGUST TERM.
Commencing second Monday, 14th of August, 1865.

Roger C. McGill	vs	Benjamin Cross.
Samuel Beverly	vs	John S. Beverly
S. L. Glasgow for use	vs	Mary Gibboney's ex
John Black & Co	vs	Catharine Tricker
John H Stonebraker	vs	D. Stewart et al
Dr P Shoenberger ex	vs	Wilson & Lorenz
Jacob Cresswell	vs	F. H. Lane et al
Eliza Young et al	vs	A. Wise et al
James Scott	vs	Brice X. Blair
Mary DeArmitt	vs	Nicholas Cresswell
B. M. Jones & Co.	vs	James C. Clark.

W. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 17.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

David Buck, farmer, Warriormark
Daniel Book, farmer, Cromwell
John Briggs, farmer, Tell
William Buckley, farmer, Shirley
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson
Jacob S Covert, mason, Shirley
John D Carberry, farmer, Carbon
Peter Dell, farmer, Cass
William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
John Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell
Aaron W Evans, millwright, Cassville
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Cromwell
James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
Alex. G Ewing, teacher, Franklin
Benjamin Fouse, merchant, Shirley
David N Garner, soldier, Penn
Samuel B Garner, gentleman, Penn
Isaac Grove, farmer, Penn
John Griffith, farmer, Tod
Benjamin F Glasgow, farmer, Union
James Gillam, watchman, Brady
J Harman, cabinet maker, Jackson
Jacob Herncame, farmer, Shirley
George Heaton, merchant, Carbon
John Howitt, farmer, Porter
Henry S. Isenberg, farmer, Carbon
Thomas Kelley, farmer, Cromwell
Jacob Knode, farmer, West
John Kiner, farmer, Union
Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield
Abner Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon
George McCrum, farmer, Barree
Geo A Miller, merchant, Huntingdon
John B Myton, farmer, West
Samuel McVitty, farmer, Clay
William B McMullen, farmer, Tell
James McGill, farmer, Jackson
David Neff, farmer, Porter
John Palmer, boss miner, Carbon
Jacob Prough, sr., laborer, Penn
Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West
John Smiley, farmer, Barree
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree
E Summers, confectioner, Huntingdon
David Shaeffer, farmer, Shirley
James Thompson, blacksmith, West
John Weston, farmer, Warriormark
James Ward, farmer, Walker

☞ Think before you act or speak.

Good.—"Shall I tell you a bit of a story, having no connection with politics, this hot, dry weather? By permission.—

"Old Colonel D——, of Mobile District, was one of the most singular characters known in Alabama. He was testy and eccentric, but possessed many fine qualities which were fully appreciated by the people of his district. Many of his freaks are fresh in the memory of the 'old uns' of Mobile—and all of them will tell you, that the Colonel, though hard to beat, was once terribly taken in by a couple of tyros. It is George Woodward, I believe tells the story, but however that may be, it is in the keeping with others related of the old gentleman.

"It seems that Col. D—— had a misunderstanding with the two gentlemen alluded to, and was not on speaking terms with them, although all of the three were professionally riding the circuit pretty much together. The young ones, being well aware of the Colonel's irascible nature, determined, as they left one of the courts for another, to have some sport at his expense by the way. They accordingly got about half an hour's start in leaving, and presently they arrived at a dark, broad stream, that looked as it might be a dozen feet deep, but which in reality was hardly more than as many inches. Crossing it they alighted, pulling off their coats and boots, and sat down quietly to watch for the old 'Tartar.'

"Jogging along, at length, up came the old fellow. He looked first at the youngsters who were gravely drawing on their boots and coats, as if they just had a swim and then he looked at the broad creek that rolled before him like a fluent, translucent star. The Col. was awfully puzzled.

"Is this——creek swimming?" he growled after a pause of a few moments.

"No reply was made—the young men simply mounted their horses, and rode off some little distance, and stopped to watch our hero.

"The Colonel slowly divested himself of boots, coats, pantaloons and drawers. These he neatly tied up in his handkerchief, and hung them on the horn of the saddle. Then he remounted, and as was a fat, short man, with a paunch of inordinate size, rather inadequate legs, a face like a withered apple, and a brown wig, there is no doubt that he made an interesting picture as he bestrode his steed, with the 'breeze holding gentle dalliance' with the extremities of his only garment.

"Slowly and cautiously did the old man and his horse take the creek. Half at length—and the water was not, fetlock deep. Here the horse stopped to drink. A length and a half the stream no deeper. Thirty feet farther, and a decided shoaling.

"Here Col. D——reigned up. 'There must,' said he, 'be ah—of a swift channel between this and the bank—see how the water runs!' We will dash through!'

"A sharp lash made the horse spring over the 'watery waste;' and another carried the horse and rider safely to the opposite bank. The creek nowhere was more than a foot deep:

"A wild yell from the young 'uns' announced their appreciation of the sport as they galloped away.

"I'll catch you, you——rascals, was ground out between Col. D——'s teeth—and away he galloped in pursuit, muttering dreadful vengeance on his foes.

"On—on—they speed! pursuer and pursued. The youngsters laughed, yelled and screamed—the Colonel damned with mighty emphasis, while his shirt floated and crackled in the air, like a loose flying jib!

"On—on—and the pursued reached a farm house on the road side. Their passing started a flock of geese from a fence corner, which as the Colonel dashed up, met him with outspread wings, elongated neck, and hisses dire. His horse swerved suddenly, and in a moment the colonel was upon the ground, in a most unromantic heap, with his brown wig by his side, and his bundle of clothes scattered around.

"The white headed children of the house came out first, took a distant view of the monster—as it seemed to them—and then returned to report progress. After a little the father of the family came, and the affair being explained, assisted the Colonel in making his toilette; the Colonel swearing and the countryman laughing all the while.

"Dressed and remounted, the old hero started off with a woful phiz, and was soon out of sight."

☞Most people are a little shy of religion. They give it a day to itself, and make it a stranger to the other six.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Borough Delegate Elections.

WHO ARE THE SOLDIERS FRIENDS?

As an independent journal we feel it our duty to make public the contest in this place on Saturday evening last for the choice of delegates to represent the Union party in the Union Convention, which assembles at the Court House to-day, (Tuesday.) Kennedy M. King and James Port, two reliable friends of the *Union* party, and publicly pledged to support worthy and competent soldiers for all the offices for which they might apply, were first named on Friday as proper gentlemen for delegates. These men not suiting the *friends* of John N. Swoope, David Clarkson and other civilian office seekers, George A. Steel and David Black, also reliable Union men, were put up as Swoope men in opposition to King and Port. And now we invite the attention of the honest Union voters of the county to the *means* resorted to by the friends of Swoope & Co., to defeat King and Port. To secure the votes of the straight-out Republicans and the soldiers, Swoope's friends publicly asserted that King and Port were pledged to support Capt. John Livingston, a *Breckenridge Copperhead Democrat*, for the Legislature. This false charge, of itself, was sufficient to defeat King and Port—but the Swoope men were desperate, and they resorted to other dishonest means too numerous to mention, to accomplish their purpose. They even represented to the soldier boys that Steel and Black were in favor of putting soldiers on the county ticket for all the offices, the Legislature only excepted. With such an unscrupulous opposition against King and Port, their friends could not hope for success, but they determined to stand fast and vote their sentiments when the polls should open in the evening. The polls opened—the voting continued for two hours—all the men voting for King and Port were known to be decided Union men—but of those voting for Steel and Black at least thirty were strangers to our people, and a number of others always voted with the anti-war party and will vote there again this fall.

A few moments before the polls closed, we offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the delegates elected be instructed to support in the County Convention, soldiers for all the offices any of them may be named for.

This resolution, after some opposition by the friends of Swoope & Co., was voted down, none voting for it but those who had voted for King and Port, and three or four soldiers who had been deceived into the support of the Swoope delegates.

After it was announced by the chair that the resolution of instruction for a soldiers' ticket was voted down, Mr. John A. Nash, one of the editors of the *Journal & American*, moved that the delegates elected be instructed to vote for John N. Swoope. This motion of course prevailed—none voting against it but those in favor of a soldier ticket. Capt. McCahan's friends may ask, if the Swoope party in town were *honestly* in favor of him for Sheriff, why did not Mr. Nash include him in his motion of instruction? The honest truth is plainly to be seen now—the Swoope party in town were forced to profess friendship for Capt. McCahan; the delegates may vote for him, but the *Journal & American* faction, which includes the unscrupulous political wire-workers of the town, are opposed to him or any other soldier being nominated for the office of Sheriff. Their actions speak louder than words.

Mr. Black and Mr. Steel are good men, and we shall watch closely how far they will cut loose from the tricksters and carry out in good faith the pledges made to the soldiers by their friends.

THE SOLDIER FOR OFFICE.—We are for the soldier for office—not the officer of a company only, but the private in the rear rank. If we could make the ticket to be nominated to-day, we would give the private soldier the preference for all the offices. It is for the delegates to bring the right men before the Convention for nomination

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic cable were payed out, when the insulation was lost. The cause of this is unknown, and further particulars have not transpired.

☞ Much of our space is occupied this week with an account of the horrors of the Andersonville prison.—The culprit Wertz, who kept the pen, is now in our hands, awaiting trial.—Let his punishment be made proportionate to the terribleness of his crimes. We forbear making further comment, but will let our readers judge.

Who Holds the Offices?

Some civilians complain that the soldiers want *all* the offices. We will take the trouble to show the public how many of the offices of honor and profit this county is interested in are held by soldiers:

	CIVILIAN.	SOLDIER.
Congress,	1	
Senators,	2	
Representatives,	2	
Judge,	1	
Associate Judges,	2	
Prosecuting Attorney,		1
Prothonotary,		1
Sheriff,	1	
Register & Recorder,	1	
Treasurer,	1	
County Commissioners,	3	
Directors of the Poor,	3	
Auditors,	3	
County Surveyor,	1	
County Superintendent,	1	
Huntingdon Post Office,	1	
U. S. Revenue Collector,	1	
U. S. Assessor,	1	
Asst. U. S. Collector,	1	
Assistant Assessors,	5	
Inspector,		1
	31	3

The terms of nine of the above will expire this fall, leaving 22 civilians and three soldiers still in office. Now, we prose to nominate soldiers for all the offices to be filled this fall, (Associate Judge might be excepted,) which would give the soldiers, in office, 11; civilians, 23. Now, to us this does not look like giving the soldiers all the offices, nor near as many as they are entitled to. We hope the delegates from every township in the county will offer worthy and competent soldiers for the offices to be filled, and see that full justice is done them. The Union party must show by its *acts* that it is honestly the friend of the soldier; if it fails to do so it will certainly be defeated at the next election and for years to come.

HOW TO SAVE THEMSELVES.—A good project now opens itself to office-holders who are, or will be, disturbed by the importunities of a certain class of politicians—the office-seekers. Let them boldly make the declaration that they will appoint none but those who have served their country in its hour of danger. This plan, we see, has been adopted, and works admirably; and should the course be universally pursued of making only soldier appointments, the anxious office-seekers would lose much of their anxiety, and their ambition grow "beautifully less." It will be seen that there is as much policy as justice in rewarding the valiant soldiers. The officer in high standing would certainly lose no support by making and fulfilling such a determined declaration; but, on the contrary, the soldiers and soldiers' friends would be loud in their praises. Such officers as these we desire to see, and patiently await to see them conferring the rewards that lie in their power upon meritorious and competent soldiers.

DIDN'T KNOW.—It was surprising to hear men after the election for delegates on Saturday last saying that they were sorry they voted for the "civilian" ticket without thinking.—They professed they didn't know how the case stood. To be sure, they were told by certain individuals that *that* was the soldiers' ticket, but they did not hear the delegates say they were for soldiers, nor did they publicly pledge themselves to support soldiers for all the offices. King and Port, on the other hand, did make such a public pledge, as those who could read could plainly see, and there is no excuse for men saying that they did not know how they were voting. They may, however, have the opportunity to make amends, and we hope to see them profiting by the opportunity.

DELEGATE CONVENTIONS.—A correspondent in the last number of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, signing himself "B," writes upon the above subject as follows. There is much truth in his remarks:

"On Tuesday afternoon the annual farce of a delegate convention will be gone through with—the representatives of the "dear people" meeting in solemn council to *adopt* a ticket which has been "cut and dried" by the political wire workers. We tell the people plainly that if *they* want a voice in the making of candidates for County and District offices, they must become more democratic and break down the system of Delegate Conventions. They must vote for the candidates *direct* in their primary meetings, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in the County to be the nominee. Will not the Convention next Tuesday adopt measures to make this the rule of action of the Union Party of this County for the time to come? It will, if the people take the trouble to elect delegates thereto who are favorable to the change and will attend to getting the right kind of a County Committee appointed for the ensuing year. Or if we *must* endure the delegate system longer, we suggest that the Conventions be held alternately *above* and *below* Huntingdon, say at Shaver's Creek and Mount Union."

☞ The guerilla Moseby, who was captured at Alexandria, Va., on the 10th, has been released by order of the Secretary of War, on condition that he return to his home and never again come within the limits of the department without permission of the military authorities.

☞ The Agricultural Society meets this evening in the Court House.

Andersonville.

How our Soldiers were Murdered There—The Systematic Acts of Cruelty Practised by the Commanders of the Post—A Record of the Most Horrible Deeds ever Committed by Men—Another Illustration of "Southern Chivalry."

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Major Henry Wertz, late the responsible keeper of the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., and to throw upon others the responsibilities that justly attach to those alone who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that pen of horror, I have thought that a good condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

I wish to be understood as not desirous to forestall the action or opinion of the commission which is about to investigate this matter, or to add anything to the feeling entertained toward Major Wertz. It is enough for him to rest, now and forever, under an obloquy that no time and no repentance can obliterate; to feel within himself the unenviable pangs which the recollection of his powerless murdered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of a human tribunal his punishment is already decreed.

The prison of Andersonville is a stockade of about eighteen feet high, the posts comprising it being sunk in the ground five feet. It originally comprised an area of eighteen acres, but was subsequently enlarged to twenty-six acres. The enclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook, about five feet wide and as many inches deep, which furnished water for the use of the prisoners. Within this enclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, or arbors, or any kind of protection afforded, by trees or otherwise, against the burning storms, or the freezing winters.

The position was selected by Capt. Winder, a son of Gen. John H. Winder, who was sent from Richmond for that purpose in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him by a disinterested but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied: 'That was just what he was not going to do; he was going to make a pen for the —— Yankees, where they could rot faster than they could be sent there.'

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

The first commander of the post was Col. Persons, who was soon succeeded by John H. Winder, with his son as Adjutant, his nephew as commissary and sutler, and Henry Wertz in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, having a battery of six pieces, according to the exigences of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, &c., which, ostensibly, were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which, in reality, went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy, expressly prohibiting the dealing in "greenbacks," yet the initiated—a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned—could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empanneled for Sumner county, Ga., and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the forbidden currency, which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his positions gave him a right to do, into all the circumstances—where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed, the whole *modus operandi*, and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained, that the Winders and Wertz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile, the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quantity, at least, if their money had been left in their possession.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at ten o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above mentioned, the corn bread was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolted, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate; and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over thirty seven thousand, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one *pone* of the bread above described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners' food into the stockade in wagons was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the feces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleaning purposes, my reader can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever cooled, or throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness among a large body of men—what do you think was the condition of thirty-seven thousand half-naked, half starved men, without any police regulations, under no moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wertz for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the spring and fall months, the soil within the enclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half clad wretches thus confined. *The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.*

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facetious was Wertz in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emaciated, starved, and diseased men who were trundled into them.

The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewed, the insterstices unfilled and open, admitting the rain, without floors, cots, bunks, or blankets, filthy and fetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying, and the dead. Words fail, language is impotent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness and destitution, as I had heard it described, without blanching or trembling; but if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them, face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the courts that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will, perhaps, dispel such illusion. Convicted by the horrible fact that was a stench in his nostrils, General Winder, then Commissary General of Prisons, but having his headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency, not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of that circuit to adopt some means to alleviate the miseries and soothe the wretchedness of the poor inmates of that Andersonville hospital. This gentleman invoked the co-operation of the women of Sumter county, who responded with clothing and necessaries only, for these alone are allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed, four ladies, accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison and sought from the Provost Marshal a pass, to take their benefactions to the sick prisoners. It was refused with a curse. The party proceeded to Winder's headquarters, where Henry Wertz was in company with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present, and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with Winder's special request. To their astonishment, they were met with this reply: "G—d d—n you, have you all turned Yankees here?"

"No General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you" requested us, through Rev. Mr. D, to bring necessary articles for the Federal hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a d—n lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!"

As if his fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wertz essayed to and did eclipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Millen. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter, which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick, no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of the prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstaid their time, they were tried by drum-head court-martial, charged with violating their parole, and if found guilty, were hung!—I myself saw three bodies hanging who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he meet, at another judgment seat, woe to him if his authority be found insufficient for this taking of your lives, wretched though they be.

My house was the resort, or, I sh'ld say, refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stockade; and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I had seen. It is far from full; not one half had been told; by far the most has been left back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forlorn for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hearts, crushed spirits, and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impression can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed!

S.

Another Chapter.

Andersonville Horrors Continued.—The "Dead Line" Described.—Death Courted to End Misery.—How the Dead Were Buried.

Mr. Ambrose Spencer, whose first letter we published a few days ago, has contributed another painfully interesting narrative in relation to the inhumanmonsterswho tortured our soldiers in the prison pen at Andersonville. We reproduce the material portion of his statement:

I have referred to the quantity and quality of the food given to the prisoners, and have since been asked if the country was really so destitute of provisions as to require it. At the post-quartermaster's, at Americus, nine miles from Andersonville, there was turned over to the United States Government nearly two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and an immense amount of corn and other produce; a larger quality was stored at Albany, forty miles lower down, and very considerable stores at Oglethorpe, eighteen miles above Andersonville. These amounts were continually increasing from tithes and purchases, so that it will be seen that there was no lack of provisions in the country wherewith to furnish the prisoners food.

I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line;" few, however, know what is meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and look through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Major Wirz, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade, they would be shot by the guards upon the outside. This limit of thirty feet was *unmarked by any line whatever*; it was ideal, and left to the arbitary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were as incapable of judging of distances, or of this distace of thirty feet, as were the poor prisoners who were doomed, if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yea almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards, when these thought they had transcended the imaginary line which separated thirty-seven thousand human beings from eternity.

Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desperate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterable miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends around him farewell, deliberately advanced toward the side of the stockade and calmly received the well directed shot of the sentinel that released his soul from the tortures which he could not induro, and which his manhood sunk under.

The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practice by the executors of Wertz's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But wo to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bonds, to dip up a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.

At a short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were insufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet in depth, without coffin or cover, whithout even the ordinary decent composing of their limbs, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, thirteen thousand eight hundred shrunken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there they lie, an "army of martyrs," whose cry will go up to heaven's gate in unceasing peals, asking vengeance for the "deep damnation of their taking off."

I know not what the benevolent mission of Captian Moore may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago at least one tenth of the whole number there lying were exposed; the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal posts of down trampled humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aceldama of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzards' wings as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated with their horrid feast, gloomily sat and gazed upon others who followed to this disgusting banquet of death.

☞ The Temperance Convention at Saratoga adjourned after passing certain resolutions in favor of the cause. A resolution to sustain reformatory asylums for inebriates was laid upon the table. Untermented wine was suggested for use in Christian ordinances, and a resolution adopted requesting physicians to prescribe anything but alcohol if they consistently can. A resolution "that we will not vote for candidates for legislative, judicial or executive offices unless they are committed in favor of the stringent prohibitory laws," was negatived.

Items about Home.

Bounty Paid.—Juniata county paid $114,495 as local bounty under the last three calls for troops.

Mule Sale.—A sale of Government mules came off in Patterson, Juniata county, at which the price averaged $100. Two mules were sold for $360—one bringing $190 and the other $170

Disappeared.—Wm. W. Gingrich, postmaster and merchant at Mexico, Juniata county, left home on Thursday, July 27th, to transact some business at Harrisburg, since which time he has not been heard from. It is feared he has met with foul play.

Snake Bite.—A little daughter of Samuel Bowman, residing in Germany Valley, this county, was recently bitten in the hand by a snake, while gathering huckleberries on the mountain. The reptile darted from under a rock, inflicted a bite, and made its retreat to its hiding place, escaping being killed. The girl is out of danger.

Elopement.—A boy, not more than 19 years of age, run off with some man's wife, from Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, a short time since. Pursuit was made and the runaways captured. The only reason given by the erring wife was that she liked the boy better than her husband.

Circus Day Fights.—Lewistown, like Huntingdon, was troubled with fights on circus day. A fracas occurred under the canvass, which caused a fright among the women. The fights were generally between town and country, the showmen taking no part.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Reuben Rider, of Lewistown, while under the influence of liquor, a few weeks ago, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He was fortunately discovered in the act, and sent to jail to sober up.

Per Capita Tax.—The council of the borough of Johnstown have exempted from the payment of the per capita bounty tax all officers and privates who have served in the United States army not less than two years, and all who have been wounded and honorably discharged therefrom, no matter how long their service.

OIL COMPANY.—A new oil company has been formed at Bedford under the title of the Meig's Creek Oil Company with Samuel Shuck, of Bedford as President. The lands of the company are situated in the Ohio Oil Basin. Speaking of the oil in this basin the Bedford *Inquirer* says:—This oil does not require refining, and sells at four times the price of Pennsylvania oil at the wells, so that one twenty barrel well will pay as much per day as an eighty barrel well in Pennsylvania. At the present price, which is $27,00 per barrel, it will pay $540,00 per day, or $162,000 a year.

REED-CROUSE CASE.—The Coroner's jury, empannelled to inquire into and true presentment make, relative to the killing of Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse, by John P. Reed, Jr., in Bedford, a short time since, brought in their verdict in the shape of a regular indictment, the form being taken, most likely, from Dunlap's digest.—The jury thus relieved the grand jury from any trouble in the premises, and the prisoner need only be arraigned and tried. The verdict set forth "that one John P. Reed, Jr., not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, at the hour of about nine o'clock in the same day, with force and arms, at the town of Bedford aforesaid, in and upon the said Jacob Crouse, then and there being in the peace of God and the said Commonwealth, feloniously, violently, and of his malice aforethought, made an assault, and that the aforesaid John P. Reed, Jr., then and there, with a certain pistol made of iron and wood, of the value of ten dollaes, which he, the said John P. Reed, Jr., then and there held in his right hand, charged with gunpowder and one leaden ball, did inflict upon the left breast of the said Jacob Crouse, a wound of the breadth of half an inch, and of the depth of about twelve inches, which said wound the said John P. Reed, Jr., of his malice aforethought, and with the pistol aforesaid, did violently, feloniously, voluntarily inflict, and of which said wound the said Jacob Crouse then and there instantly died; so the said John P. Reed, Jr., then and there feloniously killed and murdered the said Jacob Crouse, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

☞ The Board of Managers of the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, have issued a card setting forth that they design to locate the Home near Philadelphia; to buy a tract of land for tillage by the inmates, and for the erection of shops and machinery for light mechanical and manufacturing labor, with cottages for the occupancy of the inmates and their dependent families; and to provide a school for educating and training to industry the young men and children within the guardianship of the institution. The Home is to be supported by the labor of its inmates. The Pittsburgh Soldiers' Home, which will open in a few weeks, is not designed as a work house, but a rest or home, in the fullest significance of the word.

☞ The New York *Post* comes to the following comfortable conclusion, from the best information at hand: The estimate of all other expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, is under fifty millions of dollars. We thus arrive at the comfortable conclusion that a total revenue of two hundred millions a year would be our entire burden if we should keep the debt where it is. With the present rates of taxes, the estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, 1865, is three hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars. We might, therefore, this day, cut down our taxes just one-half, and go on our way rejoicing.

Candidates.

For all announcements of ten lines or less, $2; for every additional line (ten words to a line,) 20 cents—payable in advance.

ASSEMBLY.
EDITOR OF GLOBE:—Announce CAPT. JOHN LIVINGSTON, of West township, a brave and wounded soldier, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy12*tc

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
We are advised to announce Hon. WM. B. LEAS as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the approval of the Union County Convention. jy12*

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—
The suggestion contained in the *Journal & American* of last week, bringing forward the name of THOMAS FISHER of Huntingdon, for Associate Judge meets with decided approval in our section of the county. Mr. Fisher has been long known by the farmers in this valley as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and we know that he is the *right* man for the place
June 14, '65-tc* PENN & WALKER.

SHERIFF.—
We are requested to announce JAMES F. BARTHURST, of Spruce Creek, 1st Sergeant of Co. I, 5th P. V., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Sergt. B. is short of a leg at the first battle of Fredericksburg—he is a sober, moral and industrious man. FRANKLIN.
Franklin tp., Aug. 7, 1865—tc.

SHERIFF.
We are requested to announce DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy11*

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—
We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS S. McCAHAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the approval of the Union Co. convention to convene during the month of August next.
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865-tc*

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—
I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention, to be held in August next.
Cromwell township. JOHN B. SHENEFELT.
Mr. Shenefelt is a respectable and intelligent farmer of Cromwell township, who states that he does not intend canvassing the county to secure delegates, as he has not the time nor the desire to do so.
June 10, '65.

COUNTY TREASURER.—
We are requested to announce Captain THOMAS D. REED, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Union County Convention.
Huntingdon, June 10, '65-*

TREASURER.—
MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of HENRY J. SMITH, as a candidate for Treasurer subject to the decision of Union County Convention.
Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the company raised by Captain J. H. Wintrode, in September, 1861, and served with his regiment (the 53d Penna. Vols.) throughout thewar. After the battle of Fair Oaks, in June 1862, he was promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of his company, and served in that capacity until January 1st, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain and held that commission until the end of the war. He was engaged in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac until the time of his capture in June, 1864, before Petersburg.
He was severely wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and also at the battle of Gettysburg. He still carries in his shoulder the ball received at Gettysburg, and experienced all the horrors of the rebel prisons for nine months.
He is a young man, good character, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the office.
June21,1865* WALKER TOWNSHIP.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—
We announce HENRY A. MARK, of Juniata township, as a suitable candidate for Director of the Poor at the coming October election.
Mr. Mark was elected last Fall to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hackedorn, who removed to the West. He is acquainted with the duties of the Directorship, and being a shrewd business man, honest, courteous and humane, with the experience he has obtained, it will be decidedly to the interest of the tax-payers to re-elect him. The Directorship is one of the most important offices of the County, and should be judiciously filled.
In presenting Mr. Mark for re-election, we do it in view of his acceptance, and the concurrence of the Union Nominating Convention.—*Shirleysburg Herald.* je27'65

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of JOHN HEWITT, late of West township, deceased, having been this day granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment, and those persons having claims to prese nt them
Huntingdon, Aug. 16,'65-6t. BENJ. F. HEWITT, Administrator.

HORSE, CARRIAGE, & HARNESS FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale a four year old MARE—a splendid animal, sound in all its parts, and a fast traveller. Also, a good top BUGGY, and a new and complete set of HARNESS. LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Aug 16, 1865.

Public Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public sale on the premises,
On Thursday, August 31, 1865,
A Farm of 300 ACRES, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, on Mill creek, four miles above the village of Mill Creek, 125 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—30 acres being good meadow. There are also 175 acres good pine and oak timber. The improvements are a good frame house, log barn, corn crib, wagon shed, and other outbuildings, a tenant house, saw mill, and two good apple orchards. The farm is well watered:
Terms made known on day of sale, by
Mill Creek, aug16tf DIXSON HALL.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber offers his farm at private sale in Oneida township, and within five miles of the borough of Huntingdon, containing two hundred acres; about one hundred acres cleared, the remaining part is well timbered with White pine, White and Chestnut Oak, Hickory and Sugar. The buildings consist of a two story house, bank barn, and other necessary out buildings. There is a good apple and peach orchard thereon, and a never failing spring convenient to the house. This farm lies on the banks of Stone Creek, with about forty acres of good bottom land and is well calculated for a stock farm. Apply soon if you want a bargain. A. P. WHITE.
August 16, '65-3t.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—
The undersigned will meet the teachers and school directors of this county for the public examination of applicants, as indicated in the following table:
Porter tp., and Alexandria bor., Aug. 17, at Alexandria
Morris township, " 18, at Spruce Creek.
Franklin township, " 19, at Franklinville
West township, " 22, at S. C. Bridge.
Carbon twp., and Coalmont bor., " 24, at Coalmont.
Warriorsmark township, " 25, at Birmingham
Brady township, " 28, at Mill Creek.
Walker township, September 2, at R. R. Station
Other appointments to be made known hereafter.
R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.
Huntingdon, August 2, 1865.

HOTEL FURNITURE for SALE,
AND
Hotel and Boarding House for Rent.
The furniture now in use in the JACKSON HOUSE, Huntingdon, is offered for sale on terms to suit the purchaser, and possession will be given as soon as satisfactory arrangements are entered into. Extention of the lease of the Hotel can be secured by calling on R. M. Cunningham. The house is doing a good business.
ALSO, FOR RENT—The large stone buildings opposite the Penna. Railroad Depot, now being fitted for a boarding house. The building will be finished by the 1st of September.
For further information inquire at the Jackson House, Huntingdon, Aug. 2, '65.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Jacob Showalter, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Showalter, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
ANTHONY PARKS,
July 19, 1865-6t* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Abraham McCoy, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Abraham McCoy, late of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.
DAVID BLACK,
July 19, '65. 6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Robert Lee, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert Lee, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JAMES LEE,
July 19, 1865-6t* Administrator.

New Musical Instruments.
A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50;—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons, $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Gold Pens & Pencils,
The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Scratchings.

—Preaching in the German Reformed Church, on next Sabbath evening.

—A lager beer saloon on Railroad street was mobbed one day last week.

—John Koplin, of this office, offers his services as bill poster throughout town.

—Mrs. Shively, of Petersburg, has the thanks of this office for a bouquet of odoriferous flowers.

—We are now in court week; but court will have no more attraction than the delegate conventions.

—A horse, harness and carriage is offered at private sale by Leopold Bloom, of this place. Refer to advertisement.

—Rev. A. R. Miller, Chaplain of the 202d Penna. Regiment, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday last, morning and evening.

—The trains westward were detained by a wreck said to have occurred near Lewistown, in which two hundred feet of track were torn up.

—We received from Mr. Peter J. Snyder a number of large sweet apples, for which our thanks are tendered. Who else will give us a share of their bountiful harvest.

—There is a general drill and parade of returned soldiers to come off in Jackson township, at the house of Samuel Steffey, on Friday next, the 18th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Citizens are invited.

—We understand that the girl Mary Lee, referred to in another column as having taken a desperate leap, is now a resident of jail, having been lodged there on Sunday last on the charge it is said of larceny.

—There is to be a meeting of the representatives of lodges of the I. O. G. T. throughout this district, held in the Methodist Church of this place, on Thursday next, the 17th instant. Every lodge in the district is expected to be represented.

—Butter is very scarce in this section; reason unknown, unless it is that farmers have hoarded the luxury, in order to demand high prices when winter comes on. Money is a ruinous object, in this sense.

—Several soldier boys who have returned from the "glorious circumstance of war" have set up for themselves in business in this place. They should receive the patronage of our citizens.

—Lutz, of the *Herald*, thinks the sum of thirty dollars paid by us as income tax, "rather a snug income for a country printer." Perhaps so, but the good people are not to understand that "poor printers" ever get rich by publishing a newspaper.

—G. Barton Armitage, Wm. Sipes and James Finley were admitted as members of the bar on Monday last. We congratulate the young "limbs" upon their success thus far, and trust that wherever they throw out their "card" or "shingle" they may meet with abundant success.

—The following religious meetings are to be held in this county, this season, as we have heard them reported: A camp meeting at Bloody Run Saturday, 19th; at Marklesburg, Friday 25th, and one at Shaver's Creek, commencing 15th of September. Camp meetings are all well attended, and some good done.

—Since the last circus was here, there appears to be and is a decided opposition manifested by our merchants and others against taking the small square 50 cent fractional currency, whether good or bad. The reason is there are such an abundance of counterfeits on the denomination that it is not prudent to deal in them.

—Travelers on the railroad should always insure their lives. The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is a reliable institution, and those who want to insure in this company should secure an insurance ticket from William McCormick, agent and telegraph operator of this place. Ask for an insurance ticket when purchasing your traveling ticket.

—One of those travelling squealing, squeaking arrangements styled an organ, was in this place last week for the first time this season. "Dixie," "Gay and Happy," and the everlasting grind organ tune, name to us unknown, together with two more tunes, were played to the *immense* gratification of our people. We hope it has travelled far enough away.

Monumental Association.

The following persons were chosen permanent officers of this Association: John Scott, President; John Lyon, Hon. George Taylor, Samuel McVitty, Vice Presidents; A. W. Benedict, Jno. Porter, Secretaries; Geo. W. Garrettson, Treasurer.

The Association meets the first Monday of every Court.

Long Been Needed.

A want has always been felt in this country of some system by which a record of families can be kept and handed down to coming generations. This want, it seems to us, is completely filled by the Photograph Family Record now being sold by Capt. A S Harrison agent for this county.

Getting plenty—Camp meetings.

[For the Globe.]

THE DYING PRISONER.

Taken from the lips of one of our Soldiers who was Starving to Death at Andersonville, Ga.

I am dying, comrades, dying,
Far away from friends and home;
In this rebel den I'm lying,
Suffering, starving, all alone.

Had I but a drink of water,
Or the smallest piece of bread,
Thus to quench my thirst and hunger,
Ere I'm numbered with the dead!

Oh! this loathsome, dreary prison!
Oh! this cruel, rebel den!
Where our mother's sons are lying,
Treated more like brutes than men!

No warm shelter spread above us,
No green fields in which to roam.
Oh, God! grant that those who love us
Could have the power to send us home.

If I could but see my mother,
As upon the ground I lie,
Mingled with each starving brother,
'T would not be so hard to die.

If I could but get a letter,
Or some news would only come,
Oh! I know I would get better,
If I could but hear from home.

I am dreaming, comrades, dreaming,
Surely some one called my name,
And I thought some one was coming,
And would take me home again.

Home I think I'm going, comrades,
But somehow my sight grows dim,
And I see them coming nearer,
And I think I hear them sing.

Where's the flag, our old flag, comrades,
With its brave red, white, and blue;
I would tell those rebel monsters
That I served my country true.

Near they're coming, comrades, nearer,
I can see them playing now;
Bless God! they are bringing water
For my fevered lips and brow.

I will thirst no longer, comrades,
For a river now I see,
And beside its crystal waters
They have come to carry me.

Is it home? It seems more lovely
Than the home that once was mine;
And the streets are like the starlight,
All day long they brightly shine.

There's a wide and waving meadow,
Where in peace I'll rest and roam.
Oh, thank God! he has released me,
And I now am going home.

There's no dark and dreary "dead line,"
There's no rebel sentinel there;
O! the fields seem wide and lovely,
And all things are bright and fair.

Farewell, comrades, I am going,
For the messenger has come,
And I see clear water flowing;
Lord, be praised! I'm going home!

And the brave and suffering soldier
Bowed his manly head, and wept,
On the cold ground of his prison,
And in death he calmly slept.

***

Is he Honestly a Friend of the Soldiers?

Samuel G. Whittaker, one of the editors of the *Journal & American*, professes to be a very warm friend of the returned soldiers. He holds a fat little office under the Government. Now, to test his honesty, we propose to him to resign in favor of some worthy soldier in the district. By doing so the soldiers would believe him honest, and the one getting the office would feel grateful for his show of liberality. If Mr. Whittaker resigns in favor of a soldier before our next issue we will announce the fact in an extra.

Fire in Alexandria.

On Friday last, about noon, the Iron Foundry and Machine Shop belonging to R. C. McGill of Alexandria, was entirely destroyed by fire. As they were casting it is supposed the fire originated from the sparks of the steam engine or cupalo. The flames progressed so rapidly that in two hours the place was a complete ruin. The walls which are stone still remain, and by the energy of the citizens a number of patterns were saved. The loss is estimated at $2800, insurance covering $1300.

Camp Meeting.

Cassville and Saxton Circuit will hold a Union camp meeting, near Marklesburg station, Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, commencing on Friday, August 25th. Boards for tents can be rented from D. G. Cantner, agent at Marklesburg station. Goods for tent holders will be transported free of charge. An excursion train will run on the 27th. A good boarding tent will be on the ground. Preachers and members of surrounding charges, with people generally, are cordially invited to unite with us in worship at this, Nature's own sanctuary.

JOHN GUSS,
JAS. C. CLARKE,
Preachers in charge.

Another.

There will be a camp meeting at Bloody Run commencing August 18th. An excursion train will leave Huntingdon Sunday next at 7½ A. M., and return in the evening.

Struck Oil—

The Porter Island Oil Company. This Island is in the Allegheny river, and is owned principally by citizens of this county. 500 barrels a day will pay—no wonder some of our town oil men have a smile all over their face.

Harvest Home.

The citizens of McConnellstown and vicinity will hold a harvest home celebration on Friday next, and will have a good time generally. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Beginning this column is a piece of pathetic poetry that our readers will find much interest in perusing.

Take well here—Auction sells.

Fearful Leap and Miraculous Escape.

We clip the following from the Altoona *Tribune* of August 12. It gives the particulars of the flight and arrest of Mary Lee, of this place, who it appears wanted to be an actress. The girl to us is unknown:

"From the engineer of the emigrant train, (upon which he assures us the heroine of the adventure returned to her home on Sunday afternoon last,) we learn that a young girl named Mary Lee, a resident of Huntingdon, became infatuated with the tint and tinsel of show life, as displayed in the 'ground and lofty tumbling' of a circus troupe which exhibited in Huntingdon a few days since, and determined 'for to go to see the monkey show' all the time, or in other words, to become part and parcel of the aforesaid equestrian establishment. Accordingly she adorned herself in her 'best bib and tucker,' and in the 'wee sma' hours ayant the twal,' when traveling shows usually take their departure for other scenes, she took up her line of march in company with tigers, bears, and 'sich like,' which formed the menageriel portion of the exhibition, to say nothing of the to her more *dangerous associates in the shape of* human bipeds, and when daylight dawned she was to the parental roof unknown. As a matter of course the parents of the girl were justly indignant at her wayward conduct, and measures were immediately taken to turn her steps from the hazardous paths in which they fain would tread. Accordingly, a messenger was despatched to Lewistown, where the 'show' was to exhibit, to intercept the foolish girl, and bring her back, but she, 'getting wind' of the movement, determined to place a greater distance between herself and duty, and for that purpose became a passenger in one of the eastward bound passenger trains, doubtless intending to take refuge in some other locality and wait until the circus came up.

But the party in pursuit was on her track, and got upon the same train in which she was a passenger, just as it was 'pulling out.' Before he made his presence known, however, the girl espied him, and her fertile brain immediately conceived his object; and as she had evidently made up her mind to 'play show' or die in the attempt, she made her way without delay to the platform of the car, the train moving at the time at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and hesitating not, leaped from the car before her intentions were conjectured by those who witnessed her movements.

The train was brought to a halt as soon as possible, and parties went back, expecting of course to find her either terribly injured or a mutilated corpse. What was their joyful surprise, however, to discover that she was not only neither one nor the other, but that she had apparently escaped with but slight, if any, injuries—thus manifesting beyond a doubt that if the show business wasn't fit for her, she was at least fitted for the show business. Her miraculous escape can only be attributable *to the expansion of her crinoline skirts* —an article which has not unfrequently played a prominent part in preserving human life. She was brought back to her home on Sunday last, as above narrated, and it is to be hoped that her brief experience in 'acrobatic' feats will be sufficient to serve her the balance of her lifetime."

COURT AFFAIRS.

GRAND JURORS.

Booher, John merchant, Alexandria.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Henry Cook, farmer, Carbon.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Daniel Foster, distiller, Brady.
Christian Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Garner, farmer, Juniata.
John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter.
Henry Holtzapple, miller, West.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
Edward B. Isett, farmer, Franklin.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield.
G. Miller, (R. T.) farmer, Henderson.
Benjamin L. Neff, miller, West.
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Walker.
James Port, collector, Huntingdon.
George B. Porter, farmer, Franklin.
James Posten, farmer, Cass.
James Peterson, farmer, Dublin.
Wash. Reynolds, farmer, Franklin.
George Senft, machinist, Clay.
James Webb, farmer, Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

David Buck, farmer, Warriormark
Daniel Book, farmer, Cromwell
John Briggs, farmer, Tell
William Buckley, farmer, Shirley
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson
Jacob S Covert, mason, Shirley
John D Carberry, farmer, Carbon
Peter Dell, farmer, Cass
William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
John Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell
Aaron W Evans, millwright, Cassville
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Cromwell
James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
Alex. G Ewing, teacher, Franklin
Benjamin Fouse, merchant, Shirley
David N Garner, soldier, Penn
Samuel B Garner, gentleman, Penn
Isaac Grove, farmer, Penn
John Griffith, farmer, Tod
Benjamin F Glasgow, farmer, Union
James Gillam, watchman, Brady
J Harman, cabinet maker, Jackson
Jacob Hericame, farmer, Shirley
George Heaton, merchant, Carbon
John Hewitt, farmer, Porter
Henry S. Isenberg, farmer, Carbon
Thomas Kelley, farmer, Cromwell
Jacob Knode, farmer, West
John Kiner, farmer, Union
Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield
Abner Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon
George McCrum, farmer, Barree
Geo A Miller, merchant, Huntingdon
John B Myton, farmer, West
Samuel McVitty, farmer, Clay
William B McMullen, farmer, Tell
James McGill, farmer, Jackson
David Neff, farmer, Porter
John Palmer, boss miner, Carbon
Jacob Prough, sr., laborer, Penn
Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West
John Smiley, farmer, Barree
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree
E Summers, confectioner, Huntingdon
David Shaeffer, farmer, Shirley
James Thompson, blacksmith, West
John Weston, farmer, Warriormark
James Ward, farmer, Walker

☞ The Monumental meeting was held in tde Court House last evening. John Scott, Esq., was acting President, Samuel McVitty, Secretary.

☞ Court is well attended.

Agricultural Society.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming August Court (15th inst.) The propriety of holding a County Fair during the coming fall will be taken into consideration, and other business of importance to the society transacted

It is desirable and important that there be as full an attendance as possible of the officers of the Association, as well as of the public generally.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Pres't.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1865.

☞ A. P. White offers at private sale his farm of 200 acres, in Oneida township, five miles north of Huntingdon. Read advertisement.

TRIAL LIST.—AUGUST TERM.
Commencing second Monday, 14th of August, 1865.

Roger C. McGill	vs	Benjamin Cross.
Samuel Beverly	vs	John S. Beverly
S. L. Glasgow for use	vs	Mary Gibboney's ex
John Black & Co	vs	Catharine Tricker
John H Stonebraker	vs	D. Stewart et al
Dr P Shoenberger ex	vs	Wilson & Lorenz
Jacob Cresswell	vs	F. H. Lane et al
Eliza Young et al	vs	A. Wise et al
James Scott	vs	Brice X. Blair
Mary DeArmitt	vs	Nicholas Cresswell
B. M. Jones & Co.	vs	James C. Clark.

W. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 17.

"Row On!"—"For the first five years of my professional life," once said a gentleman to us, "I had to row against wind and stream and tide." "And what did you do?" was our question. "Do," replied he, "why I rowed on to be sure." And so he did row on, and to a good purpose too, until he came to open sea, took favorable breeze, and brought his voyage to a most successful termination, leaving behind him a most enviable reputation for wisdom, and impressing the mark of his strong mind and excellent character deep and clear on the community in which he lived, and obtained an immortality worth more than a monarch's crown in the memory of thousands. His remark deserves to be remembered as a motto. The great business of all is to "row on" with unflinching courage and steady perseverance. All trades and professions have their difficulties, and almost every individual meets with discouragements. The only way, therefore, to go ahead is to "row on." Decision of character, determination of will, the resolution to press on, when sure we are on the right track or in pursuit of a good and honorable end, this is the secret of living so as to come *out at last safe and sound.*

GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.—Judge Moody' in a speech at the Sherman banquet, in St. Louis, spoke as follows of General Grant:

An intimate acquaintance of many years enables me to do so. I knew General Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stock; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for to-morrow's market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I know him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office but the wise county court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten.

Three weeks ago I had an opportunity to call on the General at his beautiful home on Georgetown Heights, and I declare to you now I can see no difference in the manners of the man now and when I first knew him No fussy body-guard on "bay horses," no obsequious orderlies, no white-aproned lackeys followed him, and his three stars never got about the horizon except when duty requires them to appear.

In General Grant the nation has a military leader whom it need not fear to trust with power. He is modest and unassuming to a fault; of incorruptible integrity, and ardent love of country; jealous of the military power and obedient to the civil; devoted to present duty, whatever that duty may be; plain and simple in his taste and manners; not desiring, but studiously avoiding political popularity; a faithful and devoted husband, fond father, and affectionate son. He never forgot a friend or remembered an enemy. His great heart is free from that master passion of little souls—personal vindictiveness.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	August, 10.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@8.75
Common and Superfine	$6,50@7,50
Rye Flour	$6.25
Corn Meal	$6.25
Extra White Wheat	$2,10@2,30
Fair and Prime Red	$1,85@2.15
Rye	115
Corn, prime Yellow	98
Oats	70
Barley	$1.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$17,50
Timothy	$3,50
Flaxseed	$2,60
Wool	62@75
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour Bbl	$9,50
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,75
Red Wheat	1,65
Rye	1,00
Corn	90
Oats	50
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	1,60
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	30
Ham	35
Shoulder	25
Sides	25
Tallow	10

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

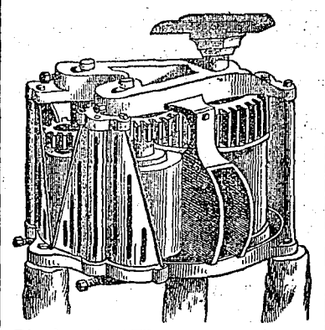
Any information desired will be given upon personal application or by letter to the undersigned at Norristown, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

The office of the Society will be open at Williamsport on and after the 5th of September.

A. BROWER LONGANECKER,
Norristown, Aug. 1, 1865. Secretary.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-9m James Cr o't, Huntingdon, Pa.

Pollock's Philadelphia Mercantile College.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and
(701) *Chestnut sts.* (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of Industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor-saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon *passing a satisfactory* examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college; or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
Jy12,1865 Principal.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

R. M'BURNEY. E. P. THOMPSON.

M'BURNEY & THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 148 Market st.

PHILADELPHIA.

ul12,1865-3m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell for a reasonable price the following real estate situate in DUBLIN Township, Huntingdon county, belonging to Mrs. Eliza M. Pym:

No. 1.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

No. 3.—Adjoining the above and containing seventeen acres and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.

The real estate above mentioned was purchased by Mrs. Eliza M. Pym at Sheriff's sale of the property of William Campbell.

Any person wishing to purchase the above properties can ascertain the full particulars and terms of sale by calling on H. C. Robson, Esq., of Shade Gap, or
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
Huntingdon, July 12, 1865. Attys. for E. M. Pym.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open on the first Tuesday of August. This Institution is pleasantly located in central Pennsylvania, about 13 miles from Mill Creek, a station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with which it is connected by a tri-weekly line of stages. The scenery is picturesque. The buildings large, airy, and abundantly supplied with pure mountain water. Ample accommodations for one hundred pupils.

A full and efficient corps of teachers has been employed and no pains or expense spared to render it one of the first institutions of learning in the country.

For the benefit of those preparing to teach, a Normal Class has been started under the direct supervision of the principal, in which practical instruction will be given in the theory and practice of Teaching.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS.

Tuition, Boarding and Room Rent..... $37 00
Music, Latin and Greek, extra.
For further particulars, address,
W. A. HUNTER, Principal,
jy12 Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

NOW OPEN,
WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S
NEW
Hardware Store,
IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

LOTS FOR SALE
IN
WEST HUNTINGDON, PA.

APPLY TO
WM. DORRIS, JR.,
Agent for J. E. Thomson.
Huntingdon, June 20, 1865.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

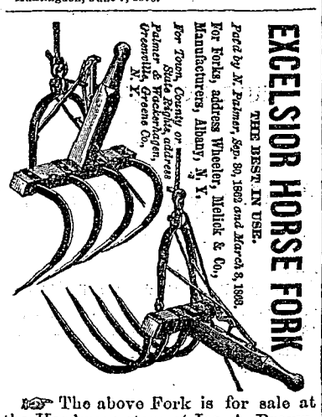
THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, June 7, 1865.



EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.

Patd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 3, 1863.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Town, County or State Rights, address Palmerville, Greene Co., N. Y.

☞ The above Fork is for sale at the Hardware store of Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon, Pa.
june 7, '65-tf.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, May 10, 1865.

GOOD NEWS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought *from the makers since the decline* in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

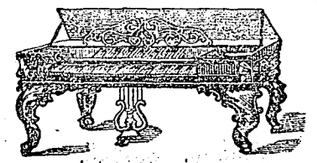
All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
Clock & Watch Maker,
At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
my10,1865-6m

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish Instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

He is also sole agent for the celebrated SEWING MACHINES OF GROVER & BAKER, and would respectfully request persons wishing to buy Machines to call and examine his before purchasing others, as they are unequalled by any Machine manufactured.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Opposite D. P. Gwin's Store.
May 17, '65-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

PIANOS & MELODIANS FOR SALE
NO CABINET ORGANS.
Not a Sole Agent.

PROFESSOR HUGH COYLE offers for sale the celebrated PIANOS of STECK & CO., New York, which he considers cannot be surpassed in touch or tonability by any instrument in the market.

Notwithstanding Steinway & Co's. instruments are considered superior by certain agents, the Professor can only pronounce them good, for there is an uncertainty in the tone which he will not recommend. As Steck is the only manufacturer that gives a PRINTED GUARANTEE for the durability of his instrument, I have no hesitation in recommending the same.

Prof. Coyle is a judge, from the fact that he has had twenty years experience in teaching music, which of itself qualifies him to recommend any instrument, but Steck's in particular.

The community can use their discretion in purchasing instruments, but Professor Coyle feels himself a judge, and notwithstanding all fictitious advertisements, he would recommend Steck & Co's. in preference to all others. PROF. H. COYLE.
Huntingdon, May 24, 1865-3m

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Another New Lot of Wall Paper,
Just received at Lewis' Book Store.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
MRS. R. J. SAGER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, May 17, '65-tf.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices. S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, June 7 '65.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, June 7, 1865

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
May. 23, '65.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL CUTMAN.
Huntingdon, May. 17, '65.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES;
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

Farm For Sale.
THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf RACHEL MAGUIRE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.
J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER:
HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

LAW ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class try store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 12, '65.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tombs, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

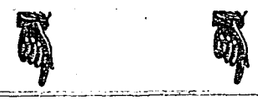
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

—o—

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

—o—

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

—o—

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

—o—

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

—o—

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

—o—

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

—o—

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

---

FLAX. FLAX.

—o—

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 60 to 00 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 10, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JULY 20, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 3 00 and 10 30 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 8 15 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 15 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Tamaqua at 3 15 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 1 a. m., 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 and 10 55 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, July 19, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O'TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PH. & ERIE MAIL.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT TRAIN.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PH. & ERIE MAIL.	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD. Harrisb'g Ac'm.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 10
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 10
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 10
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	1 58
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	1 40
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 22
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 14
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 07
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 50
6 53	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 42	12 40
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 00	.....	12 28
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 22
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 17
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 41 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 6 10	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 01	AR 6 20
6 27	8 17	McConnellstown,	11 41	5 57
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove,	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Markleburg,	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run,	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready,	11 02	5 14
7 21	9 11	Cove,	10 49	5 05
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit,	10 45	5 00
AR 7 40	AR 9 30	Saxton,	LE 10 30	LE 4 45
LE 7 50	LE 9 40		AR 10 23	AR 4 35
8 14	10 00	Riddlesburg,	10 09	4 15
8 18	10 08	Hopewell,	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run,	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35	Hamilton,	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run,	9 13	3 28
AR 9 00	AR 10 50	Mount Dallas,	9 10	LE 3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 40	Saxton,	AR 9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont,	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford,	8 55	4 05
	AR 11 10	Dudley,	LE 8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon June 14, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

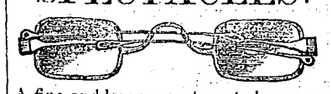
Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
Coal and Coal Oil, by Eli Bowen.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Life and Public Services of Abr'm. Lincoln.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freadley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakespeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Deserted Wife, by Mrs. E. Southworth.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bonnett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Widdifield's New Cook Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Neffien.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Ruilders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
The Secret Out, or 1000 Tricks with Cards, and other Recreations.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropin; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Anthon's Aingworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Fowne's Elements of Chemistry.
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations; to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

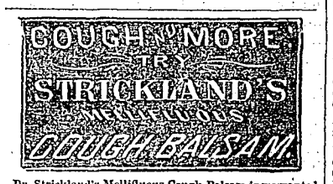
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.



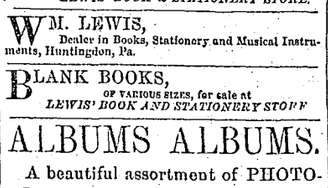
Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for all Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulents and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 8, '65-1y.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $16, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 60 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3'64.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hiberuia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 sets of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cattra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figners. Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps. Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Caruet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1861, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals, and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States license regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Pen